(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No 1617)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1776.

LONDON, *May* 30.

THIS morning four large Dutch ships, lately taken into the transport service, arrived at Spithead. They will carry from six to nine hundred tons, and we are informed are to be entirely loaded with provisions from Ireland, for the use of the army in North-America. They are to join the fleet in Plymouth.

Yesterday an express was sent to Cork and Waterford, for the ships loading with provisions at those ports to hold themselves in readiness to sail by the 4th of June, to join the fleet the first fair wind, as they are all ready.

Orders are sent down to Woolwich from the board of ordnance, for several thousand balls to be made with all expedition; a transport is lying off Woolwich to take the said balls, some thousands of boots, waistcoats, &c. &c. for the Hessians.

Orders are sent to Plymouth for a frigate of war to be got in immediate readiness for sailing; she is to take on board a twelve months provisions, and is to be provided with close quarters. The nature of the expedition she is going on is kept secret.

The packets which are in future to carry dispatches to and from America, are to mount from 16 to 20 guns each.

Lord Bruce, one of the lords of the bedchamber, is appointed governor to the prince of Wales, and his brother the bishop of Osnaburgh, in the room of the earl of Holdernesse; and Dr. Hurd, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, is appointed preceptor to their royal highnesses, in the room of the bishop of Chester.

We hear, that the manner government intends to employ the convicts is, in raising ballast in the river for the Trinity-house; and that orders are given for building vessels on a new construction, for the purpose of securing them from escape when they quit their work; and the punishment on being found on shore is the same as attends returning from their transportation.

The reason of dismissing the prince of Wales's governor, preceptor, &c. is said to be a discovery that they were still connected with some of the respectable families, who oppose the present Jacobite measures of the court; which offended his majesty (God bless him) that he took a resolution there should not be one about his son.

The following hand-bill was delivered last week to many members of two great assemblies. April 24, 1776.

By an account of extraordinary services incurred and paid by the right hon. Richard Rigby, paymaster general of his majesty's forces, between the 9th of March, 1775, and the 1st of January, 1776, and not provided for by parliament.

It appears there was paid, between the 31st of March 1775, and the 27th of January (being less than ten months) to Thomas Harley and Henry Drummond, Esqrs. to be by them applied and invested in the purchasing Spanish and Portugal coin for the use and service of his majesty's forces in North-America, the sum of 408,809l. 5s. 1d.

If the above sum was required for the use and service of a body of men (never exceeding eight thousand) in the space of less than ten months, how much specie will it be necessary to send to North-America in 12 months, for the use and service of 40,000 men, which our Scotch ministers have determined shall be there this summer, to give the *cowardly rebels a complete crush*?

The answer is —— —— £. 2,455,355

Quere, if the above 40,000 men should attempt entering upon action, whether the expence will not encrease the above sum very considerably?

Whether any part and how much of the above sum can be expected ever to return hither again, and when?

How long can an annual drain of 2,455,355l. of specie last, without danger of entirely overletting our public credit?

Whether the North-Americans, tasting the sweets of such immense wealth flowing into the country, will not keep themselves wholly upon the defensive, till we are exhausted by expence so as to be forced to yield to their terms?

PORTSMOUTH, *August* 17, 1776.

By capt. Ladd, who arrived here in 18 days, from Cape Nichola Mole, we are informed, that the fleet of sugar ships was to sail the 2d of August from Jamaica, under convoy of one 20 gun ship; that a French ship convoyed him through the Windward passage, and informed him France and Spain had declared war against Portugal.

BOSTON, *August* 19.

Yesterday se'nnight the Tyrannicide privateer, in the service of this state, commanded by capt. Fisk, sent into Salem a prize brig, called the St. John. Her cargo consists of 120 hogsheads of molasses, 21 casks of rum, 31 casks of coffee, 14 hogsheads of sugar, and 3 casks of cocoa.

The same day arrived at Dartmouth, taken by the above privateer, the prize schooner Three Brothers, capt. Smith, from Dominica for Nova-Scotia. Her cargo consists of 50 hogsheads of rum, 36 casks of molasses, 40 barrels of flour, 19 barrels of pork, and 420l. l. m. in cash.

Thursday last a fine prize ship, from St. Augustine for London, laden with dryed skins and indigo, was sent into Salem by a privateer commanded by capt. Skinner.

The same day arrived at Newbury-Port, a prize schooner, laden with rum, &c. We have not heard by whom she was taken.

Last week the Warren privateer, of Dartmouth, carried in there a ship from the West-Indies for Newfoundland, laden with sugar and molasses; she was commanded by capt. Cockran, of this town, and owned by Thomas Boylstone, of Boston.

PROVIDENCE, *August* 17.

The following is a list of the prizes taken by the Diamond, with their cargoes, viz.

Brig Mars, capt. Hammond, from Tortola for Liverpool, 195 hogsheads and 7 barrels of sugar, 13,000 wt. of cotton and 15 tons of fustic; Ship Jane, capt. Rome, from Dominica for Bristol, 308 hogsheads of sugar, 3800 gallons of oil; snow Portland, capt. Bromwell, from Grenada for Lancaster, 72 hogsheads, 1 tierce, and 10 barrels of sugar, 7000 wt. of cocoa, 60,000 wt. of coffee, 3110 gallons of rum, 133 wt. of indigo, and 1950 wt. of cotton; ship Star and Garter, capt. Hamson, from St. Kitt's for London, 166 hogsheads, 10 tierces, and 16 barrels of sugar, and 4500 gallons of rum; ship Friendship, capt. Jones, from Grenada for London, 283 hogsheads of sugar, 3600 wt. of cocoa, 1800 wt. of coffee, 4770 gallons of rum, 55 wt. of indigo, and 2100 wt. of cotton.—Total of the cargoes: 1023 hogsheads 11 tierces and 33 barrels of sugar, 15,600 wt. of cocoa, 61,900 wt. of coffee, 12,310 gallons of rum, 115 wt. of indigo, 17,750 wt. of cocoa, 25 tons of fustic, and 8,800 gallons of oil.

NEWPORT, *August* 14.

A gentleman from the eastward informs, that the Hancock privateer, of Philadelphia, has taken and carried into Marblehead a large transport from England, with 259 Hessian troops on board. She has also taken a Jamaica ship, laden with 400 hogsheads of sugar, and 100 puncheons of rum, and carried her into Newbury-Port.

NEW-YORK, *August* 25.

We hear orders are already arrived in the West-Indies from England, for Admiral Young to seize and cut out all the American vessels that may be found in any foreign ports.

The Pomona frigate has taken and carried into St. Kitt's, a Dutch ship going from St. Eustatia, it is said, to Amsterdam, loaded with sugars, but we hear she had powder on board, and was bound to America. The vessel is said to be the property of Mr. De Graff, of St. Eustatia.

We hear that for the future English men of war will not be permitted to enter the road of St. Eustatia.

Wednesday evening last we had here as violent a thunder gust as has been remembered by the oldest man now living among us. The lightning struck a marquee in general M'Dougal's camp, near the Bull's-head in the Bowery, and instantly killed capt. Van Wyck and his two lieutenants Versereau and Depyster. A soldier named Ephraim Bartlet, was also killed in the house of Mr. Joseph Hallet, in Hanover-square, and several others much hurt. We also hear four men were killed on Long-island, and some houses and barns burnt near Tappan.

Tuesday last a number of ships, with troops on board, sailed from Staten-Island out of the Narrows; next day they were followed by many more, and about ten o'clock Thursday morning about 10,000 men landed between New Utrecht and Gravesend, on Long-Island. Friday a party of them came and took possession of Flat-Bush, which immediately brought on a very hot fire from our troops who are advantageously posted in the woods, and on every eminence round that place.

An advanced party of the regulars are encamped a little to the northward of Flatbush church, and have a battery somewhat to the westward of Mr. Jeremiah Vanderbelt's, from whence they continue to fire briskly on our people, who often approach and discharge their rifles within 200 yards of their works. We have had only four men wounded since the enemy landed; but we are certain many of them fell; one, a Hessian, was killed last Friday: Several dollars were found in his pocket, and he had an excellent rifle, and many of the regulars are in rifle dresses.

August 28. It is said the enemy on Long-Island have been reinforced, and are now supposed to be 20,000 strong. Yesterday several skirmishes happened between our troops and theirs, but we cannot obtain any particular account; all we can learn is, that we have taken 22 prisoners, viz. a captain, serjeant, corporal, and 16 privates, belonging to the marines, and major Cudgjo, commander of lord Dunmore's black regiment. Never did troops behave with greater courage and resolution than our's did on the occasion. They made several attacks upon our lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Our troops are in high spirits. We hourly expect to hear of their renewing the attack.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 27.

Since the departure of the able-bodied men from the Forks of Brandywine, in Chester county, on the service of their country, the patriotic young women, to prevent the evil that would follow the neglect of putting in the fall crop in season, have joined the ploughs, and are preparing the fallows for the seed; and, should their fathers, brothers and lovers be detained abroad in defence of the liberties of these states, they are determined to put in the crop themselves—a very laudable example, and highly worthy of imitation.

Letters from Ticonderoga mention, that two deserters from the Brunswickers had come in, who say that many more came off with them.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, we had a violent storm from the north-east, which lasted about two hours, attended with almost incessant thunder and lightning. Mr. Ottinger, of Springfield, about ten miles northward of this city, had a large barn, many stacks of hay, and corn in sheaf, set on fire by the lightning, and entirely consumed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, August 19.

"An officer, who went on a reconnoitre to St. John's and Chamblee, fell in with a regular officer on horseback alone, on the road between La Praire and St. John's, summoned him to surrender himself prisoner, but clapping spurs to his horse rode off, the officer fired at and shot him. It turns out to be a general Gordon."

The above letter was received since Carleton's orders were first published by order of congress.

The following letters and orders are published by order of the hon. CONGRESS of the American States.

Head-quarters, New-York, 17th August, 1776.

MY LORD,

BEING authorised by congress, as their commanders in every department are, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, and presuming, as well from the nature of your lordship's command, as the information gen. Howe has been pleased to honour me with, that the exchange in the naval line will be subject to your lordship's direction, I beg leave to propose the following mode of exchange for your lordship's consideration, viz. "Officers for those of equal rank; and sailors for sailors."

If the above proposal should be agreeable to your lordship, I am charged, in a particular manner, to exchange any officer belonging to the British navy, in our hands, and of equal rank, for lieutenant Josiah, who was lately made prisoner in a ship retaken by the Cerberus frigate.

The reason, my lord, of my being charged to propose the exchange of lieut. Josiah, in preference to that of any other officer, is, that authentic intelligence has been received that, regardless of his rank as an officer, he has not only been subjected to the duties of a common seaman, but has experienced many other marks of indignity.

As a different line of conduct, my lord, has been ever observed towards the officers of your navy, who have fallen into our hands, it becomes not only a matter of duty but of right in me to mention this to your lordship, to the end that an enquiry may be made into the case above referred to.

From your lordship's character for humanity, I am led to presume, that the hardships imposed on lieut. Josiah are without either your knowledge or concurrence, and therefore most readily hope that, upon this representation, your lordship will enjoin all officers under your command to pay such regard to the treatment of those that may fall into their hands, as their different ranks and situation may require, and such as your lordship would wish to see continued by us to those who are already in our power, or who may hereafter, by the chance of war, be subjected to it.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the right honourable lord viscount HOWE,
admiral and commander in chief of the British navy in America.

(Copy.)

Eagle, off Staten-Island, August 9, 1776.

SIR,

CONCURRING with the proposition you have been pleased to make in your favour of the 17th for an exchange of prisoners in my department, viz. "Officers for those of equal rank, and sailors for sailors." I will take the liberty to propose an officer of the same rank of lieut. Josiah, when he arrives.

The Cerberus being absent, I have no other information respecting the situation of Mr. Josiah, than what is communicated in your letter. But the matter you may be assured shall be enquired into, and every attention paid to the rules of propriety, as well as the dictates of humanity, on all such occasions.

Principles and conduct form the true distinction of rank amongst men; yet, without a competent habit in the manners of the world, they are too liable to meet with unmerited disregard. But insult and indignities to persons of whatever rank, who are become parties in these unhappy disputes, cannot be justified, and are, I persuade myself, as much disapproved of by every officer under my command, as they can never cease to be by me.

I am with great personal respect,
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
HOWE.

To general GEORGE WASHINGTON, *&c. &c. &c.*

His excellency general CARLETON'S *ORDERS.*

Quebec, August 4, 1776.

THE commanding officers of corps will take especial care every one under their command be informed, that letters or messages from rebels, traitors in arms against the king, rioters, disturbers of the public peace, plunderers, robbers, assassins, or murderers, are on no occasion to be admitted; that, should emissaries from such lawless men again presume to approach the army, whether under the name of flag of truce men or ambassadors, except when they come to implore the king's mercy, their persons shall be immediately seized and committed to close confinement, in order to be proceeded against as the law directs; their papers and let-

ters, for whomsoever, even for the commander in chief, are to be delivered to the provoft-marfhal, that, unread and unopened, they may be burned by the hands of the common hangman: At the fame time the commander in chief expects, that neither the aflaflination of brigadier-general Gordon*, nor the late notorious breach of faith, in refolving not to return the troops and Canadians taken at St. John's, in exchange for thofe rebels who fell into the hands of the favages at the Cedars and Quinchin, purchafed from them at a great price, and reftored to their country on thofe expreis conditions, be imputed to the Provincials at large, but to a few wicked and defigning men, who firft deceived, then ftep by ftep mifled the credulous multitude to the brink of ruin, afterwards ufurped authority over them, eftablifhed a defpotic tyranny over them not to be borne, and now wantonly and foolifhly endeavour to provoke the fpilling the blood of our unhappy countrymen of this continent, in hopes of covering their own guilt, or confirming their tyranny, by the general deftruction of their country. Let their crimes purfue thofe faithlefs, bloody minded men, who aflert that black is white, and white black; it belongs to Britons to diftinguifh themfelves not lefs by their humanity than their valour; it belongs to the king's troops to fave the blood of his deluded fubjects, whofe greateft fault perhaps is having been deceived by fuch men to their own deftruction; it belongs to the crown, it is the duty of all faithful fervants of the crown, to refcue from oppreffion, and reftore to liberty the once happy, free and loyal people of this continent.

All prifoners from the rebellious provinces, who choofe to return home, are to hold themfelves in readinefs to embark at a fhort notice; the commiffary, Mr. Murray, fhall vifit the tranfports deftined for them, and fee that wholefome provifions, neceffary clothing, and all poffible convenience for their paffage, be prepared for thefe unfortunate men; they are to look on their refpective provinces as their prifon, and there remain till farther enlarged, or fummoned to appear before the commander in chief of this province, or any other commander in chief for his majefty, for the time being, which fummons they fhall obey.

Gen. Howe will regulate their place of landing.

E. FOY, deputy adjutant gen.
(A true copy.) FRANCIS CAAR, clerk,
Aid de camp to lieut. gen. Burgoyne.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Auguft 26.

"On Saturday a letter was difcovered, which was written by lieut. col. Zedwitz to Tryon; he fays that, having confulted him, he had accepted a commiffion through neceffity, and now commands part of the *rebel* mob; that the difcovery of Forbes and the mayor had like to have ruined his fcheme; that he had been at gen. W———n's, who wanted him to tranflate an advert—t to be difperfed among the Heff—s, the purport of which was, that he would give each deferter among them, if they would join our army, 200 acres of land, a horfe, and a cow; and the land only, if they did not join our army; that a perfon at head-quarters could be prevailed on to give a weekly return of the number and ftate of our army for 4000l. in hard money, and he was not to be difcovered, even if Zedwitz loft his life in the fcheme; that he faid he did not think 800l. would be given; but he would promife him 2000l. that he, Zedwitz, was now lieutenant colonel, but daily expected a full commiffion, when he was to go and have the command of the forts up North-River, &c.—He was tried this morning, and confeffed the writing, faid he did it to deceive Tryon, and get fome money which was due to him from the crown, for fervices performed in Germany. Sentence is not pronounced. Our people at Elizabeth-town, and the enemy at Staten-Iland, cannonaded each other yefterday afternoon, without doing any damage, but difturbing the congregation."

Extract of a letter from an officer in col. Atlee's battalion, of Pennfylvania, Auguft 27.

"Yefterday about 120 of our men went as a guard to a place called Red-Lyon, on Long-Iland; about 11 o'clock at night the fentries defcried two men coming up a water-melon patch, upon which our men fired upon them; the enemy then retreated, and about one o'clock advanced with about 2 or 300 men, and endeavoured to furround our guard; but they being watchful gave them two or three fires, and retreated to alarm the remainder of the battalion, except one lieutenant and about 15 men, who have not been heard of as yet. About four o'clock this morning the alarm was given, by beating to arms, when the remainder of our battalion, accompanied by the Delaware and Maryland battalions, went to the place where our men retreated from. About a quarter of a mile on this fide, we faw the enemy when we got into the woods (our battalion being the advance guard) amidft the inceffant fire of their field-pieces loaded with grape fhot, which continued till ten o'clock. The Marylanders, on their left flank, and we, on their right, kept up a conftant fire amidft all their cannon, and faw feveral of them fall; but they being too many for us we retreated a little, and then made a ftand. Our lieut. col. Parry was fhot through the head, and I was under the neceffity of retreating with him to this place, in order to fecure his effects, fince which I have heard the enemy are within 600 yards of our lines; which I think will coft them fome number of men before they gain them."

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguft 27.

"I fit down in the midft of confufion to tell you that our people have been engaged with the enemy, on Long-iland, all this morning, and are at it yet; we cannot get at particulars. Thofe who have come over fay, the enemy have loft the moft men. Lieut. col. Parry, of one of the Pennfylvania battalions, is killed; he died heroically, urging his men on againft the enemy. Your kinfman, Hermanus Rutgers, was killed yefterday. Several of the enemies fhips have attempted coming up this morning, but both wind and tide a-head, and they are hitherto baffled. Our men on the ifland behave bravely: Heaven fend them victory.

"Thirty-five minutes paft twelve noon. Firing ftill continues with intermiffions. A man of war coming up faid to be the Roebuck, has juft loft, by a flaw, all fhe gained laft tack. Several fires have been kindled on the ifland. I believe our people fet fire to hay, grain, &c. to prevent the enemy's getting poffeffion of them. Capt. Farmer, of col. Miles's regiment, is flightly wounded in the foot, and brought to this city. I think fome men of war will be up next tide.

"P. S. The firft battalion of New York, colonel Lafher, and the Pennfylvania and Maryland battalions, behaved with the greateft bravery, even to a fault: They were commanded by lord Sterling. I fear fome of our braveft officers from the fouthward are among the flain. We forced the enemy into their lines. Parry is killed, capt. Farmer is flightly wounded, and major Abeel of New-York, killed."

A letter from New-York, Auguft 27, 8 o'clock, p. m.

"This minute returned from our lines, on Long-Iland, where I left his excellency the general.---From him I have it in command to inform congrefs, that yefterday he went there, and continued till evening, when, from the enemy having landed a conficerable part of their forces, and many of their movements, there was reafon to apprehend they would make, in a little time, a general attack. As they would have a wood to pafs through, before they could approach the lines, it was thought expedient to place a number of men there on the different roads, leading from whence they were ftationed, in order to harrafs and annoy them on their march. This being done, early this morning a fmart engagement enfued between the enemy and our detachment, which being unequal to the force they had to contend with, have fuftained a pretty conficerable lofs, at leaft many of our men are miffing, among thofe that have not returned are gen. Sullivan and lord Sterling. The enemy's lofs is not known certainly, but we are told, that fuch of our troops as were in the engagement, and that have come in, fay that they had many killed and wounded. Our party brought off a lieutenant, ferjeant and corporal, with 20 privates, prifoners. While thefe detachments were engaged, a column of the enemy defcended from the woods, and marched towards the center of our lines, with a defign to make an impreffion, but were repulfed. This evening they appeared very numerous about the fkirts of the woods, where they have pitched feveral tents; and his excellency inclines to think they mean to attack and force us from our lines by way of regular approaches, rather than in any other manner. To day five fhips of the line came up towards the town, where they feem very defirous of getting, as they turned a long time againft an unfavourable wind; and on my return this evening, I found a deferter from the 23d regiment, who informed me, that they defign, as foon as the wind will permit them, to come up to give us a fevere cannonade, and to filence our batteries, if poffible."

Extract of a letter from Long-Iland, Wednefday, day-break.

"I have the pleafure to inform you I have furvived a very warm engagement yefterday. Our battalion has fuffered much; a great number of both officers and men are killed and miffing. We retreated through a very heavy fire, and efcaped by fwimming over a river, or creek rather; my height was of fervice to me, as I touched almoft all the way. Numbers of men got drowned. I have loft no officer and but few men. Capt. Veazey and lieut. Butler fell early in the engagement. We are now all fafe in our lines and forts. The affair yefterday was only a fkirmifh on the ifland, about three miles from our works. The particulars I cannot give you, but we were decoyed, and at once furrounded, I am convinced, with 10,000 men."

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguft 28.

"Yefterday proved a very diftreffing one on Long-Iland---Great numbers killed on both fides, and I fear (though we cannot get certain accounts) that numbers of our people are taken; however, I am told they continue in high fpirits. The generals Sullivan, Sterling, and Parfons, went out of the lines too far, and were all miffing this morning with many others. An intelligible man juft now come over the ferry fays, gen. Sullivan got in this morning, and brings an account that gen. Sterling is killed, but he don't know any thing of gen. Parfons. It appears as difficult getting certain intelligence here as it can be with you. On the whole, I believe our troops behaved with fpirit, and have not yet given way in their fkirmifhing to any equal number of the enemy, and have kept them from getting up to their lines and forts, which are well manned to receive them, fhould they get fo far. I believe the enemy have got all the force they can fpare from Staten-Iland on Long-Iland."

Copy of a letter from New-York, Aug. 29, 5 o'clock, A. M.

"I am told the court martial divided about Zedwitz and have fentenced him to be broke, and rendered for ever incapable of holding any military office, but I do not learn that the fentence has been confirmed by the general. It is a hard matter to get general intelligence from Long-Iland. Every man's attention feems confined folely to his own regiment. I have a line from head quarters this morning, informing me that nothing of moment has turned up. There was a conftant firing all yefterday afternoon, and till I went to bed laft night; it appeared to be platoon firing, and now and then a field piece."

From fundry other letters from New-York we collect the following particulars---that col. Grant, member of the houfe of commons, is killed, his hat with two bullet holes and marked with his name was found, alfo his gold watch; 'tis fuppofed the enemy had loft about 500 men; that there are about 300 of our men miffing, and that gen. Parfons had returned fafe into the fort with a few men; alfo that two frigates and a tranfport had got up to Brook-Haven, and were killing the cattle and falting them.

Extract of a letter from Sherrfborough, Auguft [illegible].

"By the laft accounts from St. John's we learn, that the enemy had not more than 40 batteaus built, and two galfies or gondolas.---If this is true, I hardly think they will venture down the lake this fall.---We are determined however to be prepared for them.---Five other galfies are to be built here, as foon as thofe which are on the ftocks are launched."

Extracts of letters found concealed on board the fhip Jane *and* Elizabeth, *in which went paffengers* Hanson, Evans, *&c.*

"Should you receive no letters from any of col. Corbin's family, you muft not impute it to want of regard or refpect. They are all afraid to write, even to their brothers. It is impoffible to tell you how much they are perfecuted and afflicted. Your old fhipmate is baniffied, and confined to a negro quarter, where he is in want of every neceffary of life. His friends dare not go to fee him, or even write to him. His poor father is under the greateft affliction, and his lady in a fituation illy able to bear a feparation from him. Oh! my friend, my own misfortunes feem loft, for a moment, in thofe of others. I know what it is to part with you, and I imagine every body muft fuffer what I do on the like occafion. Surely we feel as much, and often more, for others than we do for ourfelves. One thing, however, every body but myfelf can hope for a return of their happinefs---mine is gone for ever; and when I fee them all happy around me once more, then again I fhall have leifure to lament my own misfortunes. When Mr. Corbin took his trial, he made his defence *exceedingly fpirited and clever*; and had it been fpoken before *fenfible* or *good men*, it muft have *done honour to him*, but I am forry to fay there are few fuch among my countrymen; and our convention does not particularly abound with them, conffting chiefly of the *loweft clafs* of people. The provincials depend on their numbers, and on the mean opinion the Engliih entertain of their prowefs, which they are in hopes will lull them into fecurity, and by that means they will gain the victory. They are, befides, in great expectations of the French joining them. The deftruction of Norfolk was partly owing to the party rage that fo long fubfifted among them (the whigs, *Sampfon like*, deftroyed themfelves with their enemies) and partly to an unfortunate manœuvre of l. D——re.

"Baniffiment and confifcation are now become common, and your family feem marked out for their vengeance. J. T. C. is now under fentence of baniffiment for only two unlucky words, *fat verbum*, in a letter wrote feven months before. The hon. Mr. W. was feized by a party of 200 men, and his confidential papers taken from him and expofed, only for writing a letter to Mr. J. G——s, giving his reafons for not attending l. D——re. C. N——n is alfo baniffied to the back counties. I could tell you many *horrible tales*, but fear I have faid *too much*.

"All her (i. e. your fifter's) amufements are at an end; her books, her fhells, and her paints, are thrown by as ufelefs things, and her fpinning-wheel employs the chief of her time. Nothing but melancholy reigns in that once peaceful and happy family. Even yourfelf, if you were there, notwithftanding your natural cheerfulnefs, would forget to fing or whiftle any other than a pfalm tune. Their neareft relations have forfaken them, either through fear or want of affection, and it is from ftrangers they muft hope for and claim protection. The gentlemen that are indebted to your father have not honour or generofity enough to pay even the intereft of what they owe, and by that means they cannot get common neceffaries. Indeed they are every way diftreffed, and there is no family in the country more to be pitied than they are. It may truly be faid they live in as much dread and fear as the Turkifh Spy did at Paris."

ANNAPOLIS, September 5.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Aug. 28, 1776.

YESTERDAY morning the enemy ftole through the wood I mentioned to you in my laft, our men were poffed in; it is fo extenfive, we could not fufficiently guard it; they have gained a little ground, but have bought it almoft as dear as they did Bunker's-hill. Our army, at leaft that fmall part that was engaged, behaved moft manfully, they as it were furrounded our people, and we were obliged to fight our way through them; col. Smallwood's battalion has gained immortal honour, he was not with it himfelf, lord Sterling commanded it and the Delaware battalion, as part of his brigade; they fought the enemy treble in number, in open field, feveral hours, till at laft, furrounded on the fide of a fmall creek, they were obliged to make the beft retreat they could; moft of them fwam the creek; lord Sterling, at the head of three companies, attempted to force his way through the enemy. Captains Bowie, Veazey, lieutenants Steret, Wright, Courfey, Dent, Butler, Praul, enfigns Furnandes, Courts, are miffing, and about 150 men of Smallwood's battalion. The officers give lord Sterling the character of as brave a man as ever lived; we are very forry for his lofs, and are fearful that he is killed, from the danger he was feen in, Gen. Sullivan is likewife miffing, and many other officers, with about three hundred men; however we are ftill in hopes of feeing many of them, as they are conftantly coming in, having got round through the country; gen. Parfons has come in the fame way, after being out till this morning.

I aflure you there has been fevere work on both fides—our people who have come in fay, the fields and woods are covered with dead bodies, and a deferter informs, the enemy have loft near fix hundred men. I have the pleafure to inform you, among their flain is gen. Grant, lately col. Grant, of the houfe of commons, who gave the Americans the character of cowards. Gen. Parfons faw his body, but the foldier who killed him and got his papers, &c. is miffing. The enemy once attempted to force our lines, but were repulfed, and are now encamped about a mile from us.

Col. Smallwood and col. Ware were neceffarily detained here on a court-martial for the trial of col. Zedwitz, who is fentenced to be broke, and rendered incapable of ever holding any military office.

Extract of another letter from New-York, of the fame date.

AS I expected, we had a general attack on Long Iland yefterday. The day before, our battalion, with the Delaware battalion, crofs'd over. The next morning, before day-light, the alarm guns on Cobble-hill fort fired; lord Sterling's brigade (to which we belonged) were under arms, and ordered to march down the iland about four miles, to engage a party of the enemy that had landed the night before, and were marching towards our lines. About fun-rife we were formed in line of battle, the enemy doing the fame in front of us. They tried to furround us, but a detachment of our men repulfed them with conficerable lofs. They ftill

* *It is impoffible to conjecture what is meant, in this extraordinary production, by* "the aflaffination of brigadier general Gordon," *the public having never been informed of any thing concerning any fuch perfon.*

not attempt to attack us in front, but their artillery raked us. We ſtood our ground till about four o'clock, by which time, it ſeems, it had gone bad with our army in general, by which means we were ſurrounded, and had to fight our way or become priſoners. We retreated in good order about half a mile, when we were attacked, but repulſed them, however their numbers were far ſuperior to ours. Major Giſt, with about 100 men, kept the ground, while the reſt of the brigade croſſed a creek, which we were obliged to do. The major and his party were drove, and I expected never to ſee them again, but the greateſt part got off with the major. We loſt ſome men in the creek, that got ſtuck in the mud, and were drowned. We loſt our general; whether he fell or not I can't ſay, but I ſaw him ride towards the major's party, and not return. Captain Veazey is dead. Lieutenants Butler, Steret, Wright, Fernandes, and de Courſey, with about 130 of our battalion, are miſſing. What is a priſoner I believe. Our men ſuſtained the fire of the enemy with a fortitude beyond what could have been expected from ſuch raw troops. All our officers behaved extremely well. Capt. Smith and lieut. Steret conducted their companies to a charm. Our colonels were in town and could not get to us. We brought off thirty priſoners, and killed many more of them than they did of us. Gen. Sullivan is miſſing and many other officers. The vaunting gen. Grant was killed; he was known by the papers that were about him. Our army was drove to the lines. The enemy came within 150 yards of our fort, but were repulſed with great loſs. We expected another attack to day, but they are preparing by their movements to give us a cannonading.

Major Giſt ſays he ſaw Butler fall, but can't tell whether he was mortally wounded or not; he cried out that he was gone.

I have only leave for a few minutes to leave the iſland ſo can't be more particular now. I hear the thunder of the cannon and the roar of muſketry, ſo I believe the attack is begun.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 31, 1776, Saturday, 2 o'clock, p. m.

YOU will no doubt be very anxious to receive a particular account of the late engagement between our troops and the enemy on Long-Iſland. I wiſh our information enabled me to give you, but at preſent we are in the moſt painful ſtate of ſuſpence, the poſt having not yet arrived, by which we expect full intelligence. From the letters we have received, with what I can collect of others, ſent to inhabitants of this city, it appears that the enemy, having landed a number of troops on the night of the 26th, and poſted them advantageouſly without being diſcovered by our people, and having alſo poſted part of their army in a wood, ſome diſtance from the main body, proceeded in a heavy column towards our intrenchments; early on the morning of the 27th, a firing began between our advanced guard and theirs; the enemy, with their middle column, made a feint at our works, and having received a fire, retreated. A brigade of our troops, conſiſting of the firſt New-York battalion, two Pennſylvania, one Delaware, and the Maryland battalion, under the command of generals Sullivan and Sterling, followed the enemy, a very ſhort fire was kept up: when the enemy had retreated, and our troops advanced on them ſome diſtance, the troops of the enemy, poſted for that purpoſe, ſurrounded our friends, and the moſt ſevere engagement enſued. No relief could be given from the fort to our troops, without hazarding the loſs at Long-Iſland; thus ſurrounded with thrice their numbers, galled on one ſide with light horſe, and torn with artillery in the front, they bravely fought for ſeveral hours; however, after having given the moſt convincing proofs of their bravery and ſkill, and having ſuſtained conſiderable loſs, they were obliged to yield to ſuperior numbers; they were broken, and retreated as well as they could. Many fell by the bayonet, which was puſhed with equal obſtinacy by the two adverſe parties. Our loſs not aſcertained, ſome ſay 500, ſome 300. By deſerters, the enemy had killed and wounded 500. Generals Sullivan and Sterling were both miſſing, when we laſt heard from gen. Waſhington, Thurſday morning four o'clock. Colonels Miles and Atley were alſo miſſing, when our laſt intelligence was ſent. A col. Grant of the enemy was killed. No elſe of diſtinction we have not heard. The enemy, upon the retreat of our brigade, took poſſeſſion of a very advantageous wood, near our out intrenchment.---Smallwood's battalion of Marylanders were diſtinguiſhed in the field by the moſt intrepid courage, the moſt regular uſe of the muſket, and judicious movements of the body.---All the other battalions behaved as became Americans and men of honour, fighting for their rights of freedom.---When our party was overpowered and broken, by ſuperior numbers ſurrounding them on all ſides, three companies of the Maryland battalion broke the enemy's lines and fought their way through; the others attempted to croſs a ſmall creek, which proved fatal to ſeveral of them; I have not heard their loſs, but preſume it is very heavy, they being in a ſituation very much expoſed, facing the enemy's cannon in the open field for a conſiderable time. Capt. Veazey and lieutenant Butler are among the honourable ſlain; I don't hear of any other officers of that battalion being killed or taken. Here is a report in town that lord Sterling had got into the camp ſafe, but I fear it is not true. Since this engagement there have been frequent ſkirmiſhes between our troops and the enemy, the reſult of which we have not heard. Our poſts are now very near to each other, and we expect hourly to hear of a very general engagement.

Saturday 3 o'clock, P. M.

By the poſt, arrived juſt now, we are certainly informed, that our whole army, the night before laſt, retreated from Long-Iſland to New-York, bringing away moſt of their cannon, and ſpiking what were left. The enemy were taking meaſures to cut off the communication between the iſland and the main, and had alſo got poſſeſſion of a poſt from which they could diſtreſs our camp at Long Iſland. Lord Sterling and general Sullivan are both priſoners. The former, it is ſaid, have loſt 1000 men; two generals are alſo killed. They ſent a flag to exchange lord Sterling for two miſſing generals of theirs, but we had them not, ſo that they muſt have fell.---The Maryland battalion loſt 100 men and 22 officers.---Severe fate! It is ſaid our whole loſs is five or ſix hundred.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.
September 2, 1776.

LABOURERS are much wanted to work on the intrenchments at Annapolis. The Council of Safety will give three ſhillings and ſix-pence per day, or four pounds ten ſhillings per month.

By order,

[redacted]RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, July 5, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of [redacted]ling, common money, be paid by the county for every buſhel of ſalt imported into this province, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the firſt day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to ſell the ſame at any price, not exceeding 7s 6d. common money, per buſhel.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea-board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on the works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,
G. DUVALL, clk.

ANY perſon who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his ſobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addiſon, oppoſite Alexandria.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WELL behaved young woman, of undeniable character, poſſeſſed of a good temper, works well with her needle, does up muſlin, gauze, and fine lace, extremely well, would chuſe to wait on two young ladies that are grown up, or attend one old lady, or dry nurſe a young child, or be an aſſiſtant to a lady in her buſineſs, or undertake the trouble of teaching children; any of this will ſuit will pleaſe to enquire of the printer.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county,
Sept. 1, 1776.

WHEREAS it hath been reported about the country, that my fulling-mill did not go, to the prejudice of the ſubſcriber, I take this method of informing the public in general, my old friends in particular, that it is at this time. Thoſe who please to favour me with their cuſtom may depend on having their cloth done in the neateſt and beſt manner, and with quick diſpatch, by their humble ſervant,

w2 CASSANDRA DUCKER.

Annapolis, Sept. 3, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN, about the 24th of Auguſt laſt, from this city, a ſhort chunky brown horſe, nine years old, late the property of Mr. Robert Buchanan. He has a remarkable ſhort thick neck, with very little hair on his mane, and is marked with the letter M on his thigh, which is almoſt worn out. He trots, paces, and gallops very eaſy. A perſon of a middle ſize, with a blue coat, and ſword by his ſide, was ſeen to ride the horſe by the town gate. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to me and apprehend the thief, ſhall receive the above reward, with all expences allowed by

BENJAMIN KENNEDY.

THERE is at the plantation of Nathan Soper, in Prince-George's county, a brown cow, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges

w3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the conſtitutional Poſt-office, Annapolis,

A.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON, Cecil county, Elk-Creek, Maryland. Mr. Hugh Armſtrong, of the continental army, Annapolis. Joſeph Aſhmead, Annapolis.

B.

Mr. Robert Buchannan, merchant, Annapolis. Mr. Archd. Buchanan, merchant in Baltimore. Mr. George Brent, at Annapolis. Mr. Ignatius Boone, Annapolis. Norman Bruce, Eſq; at Pipe Creek, Frederick county. Mr. Wm. Bordly, in Talbot county, Maryland. Mr. Barcly, Somerſet. Mr. [redacted] Annapolis. Wm. Bayly, in convention, Annapolis.

C.

Mr. Charles Crookſhanks, merchant in Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland. Mr. Henry Courcy, Queen-Anne's county, Eaſtern ſhore, Maryland. Mr. Wm. Currer, now at Annapolis. Mr. John Craggs, at New London, Maryland. Benj. Cheney, Pigg Point, Patuxent. John M'Call, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's, merchant, Annapolis. Clement Cannon, in Maryland, Talbot [redacted] Coop- [redacted] Henry [redacted] Maryland.

D.

John Drane, commiſſary of the troops ſtationed at P[redacted] Anne; to the care of Mr. M'Hard, An- [redacted] Samuel Davey, Charles-town, Cæcil [redacted] Col. Henry Dickinſon, Caro- [redacted] land. Dan. Dulany, jun. Eſq; [redacted] Mrs. Catherine Davis, to be left at Mr. Wm. Cayton's, Tavern keeper, Annapolis.

E.

John Eden, St. Mary's county (3).

F.

Athanatius Ford, St. Mary's county, near Leonard town (2). Philip Ford, St. Mary's county. Mr. Henry Ford, near Leonard town, to the care of Mr. Archibald Taylor. Capt. Gerard Fowke, Charles county, Maryland. Mrs. Rachel Furry, Port Tobacco, Charles county.

G.

Mr. James Guild[redacted] merchant, at Gilpin's Point, Choptank river, Maryland. Sam. Gieſt, near Annapolis. Wm. Green, printer, Annapolis. The rev. Mr George Geldie, St. Mary's county, care of Mr. John Mills, jun. merchant at Chaptico. John Gamble, at Farlee creek, near Annapolis.

H.

Mr. Jonathan Hall, near Ch[redacted]town, Queen-Ann's county (2). Major Elig[redacted] Cæcil county, Maryland (3). Mr. Wm. Ha[redacted] Governor's Bridge, Maryland. Mr. James Hutchings. James Holliday, Eſq; Queen-Ann's county, Eaſtern ſhore. Col. Joſias Hawkins, Charles county, Maryland. Wm. Herbert, merchant, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. James Hamm[redacted] on Manoken river, Worceſter county, Maryland. Thomas Henry Hall, Head of South [redacted], Maryland.

J.

Sam. Jones, tailor, Annapolis. Tho. Johnſon, Eſq; Annapolis.

L.

Capt. John Lamb, Annapolis. Jo[redacted], Queen tree, St. Mary's county. Rev. Da[redacted].

M.

John M'Kind, to be left at Mr. Wm. Reynolds's, Annapolis. Walter Moris, Charles county, Port Tobacco. The rev. John Montgomery, George town, Eaſtern ſhore. Richard Maſon, near Leonard town. Mary Merice, Prince-George's county. Joſeph Milburn, St. Mary's county, to the care of Mr. Timothy Booes, London town. Mr. Milburn, living near Greenwood.

O.

Wm. Oneal, Prince-George's county.

P.

Nath. Platter, Eſq; Caroline county, Maryland. Edward Plowder, Bush wood, Leonard town. James Patterſon, Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland. Mr. Page, at Swan creek, Eaſtern ſhore, for James Barry's widow, in Kent county. Nath. Potter, Caroline county, Maryland. Sam. Purviance, merchant, Baltimore. Wm. Potts, Eſq; Annapolis.

R.

Bennett Riley, near Leonard town, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Wm. Richardſon, Caroline county, Maryland. Benj. Rumſey, Eſq; Annapolis. The Rev. Rob. Read, rector of St. Paul's, Kent county, Maryland (2). Joſeph Richardſon, jun. Caroline county, Maryland. George Rankin, clerk of the Provincial court, Annapolis. Joſiah Ruſſell, to the care of Mr. Reynolds, Annapolis.

S.

George Stoker, to the care of Mr. Burgeſs, near London town. Abrim Simmons, jun. Herring creek, Maryland. John Stewart, merchant, Somerſet county, John Sum[redacted]land (2). Edward Sanders, Port To[redacted]harles county. Ruth Santer, ſervant to Mr. Tho. Barns.

T.

Sam. Tho. Tillard, merchant, Pigg Point.

V.

John Voorheeſe, at George town, Maryland.

W.

Alexander Williams, near Annapolis. Nathan S. T. Wright, Queen-Ann's county, Maryland. Col. Thomas Wright, Queen-Ann's county, Maryland. Peregrine Wood, Eſq; Cæcil county, Maryland. David Weems, jun. merchant, Anne-Arundel county. Lauranſe Waters, on Wecomico river, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Stephen Watkins, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. Richard Wallis, in Hanover county, Maryland. Rev. James Wilmer, at governor Eden's. Sam. Witherhead, Eſq; Eaſtern ſhore, Maryland. Tho. Wharton, to the care of Richard Sprigg, Eſq; Annapolis. Leonard Wamond, near Annapolis. Miſs Hannah Woods, at Richard Lee's, Eſq; Charles county, Maryland. Robert Wilſon, at Little Chop tange, Dorſter county, Maryland. Mary Ann Williams, to be left at Mr. John Freeland's, on Walnut hill, Prince-George's county. Tho. Wyndham, Annapolis. Capt. William White, to be left at Mr. Hugh Bud's, merchant at Vienna, at Nanticoke river, Dorſet county, Maryland.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, two mares; one a dark bay, 12 hands and a half high, about 10 years old, branded thus PL, natural pacer, mealy nose; the other a bright bay, 3 years old last spring, about 13 hands high, branded with a hook on the near shoulder, has a small star on her forehead, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up the said creatures and brings them home, or secures them so that I can get them again, shall receive two dollars reward for both, or one dollar for each, paid by

3w [illegible]NS.

THERE is at the plantation of James [illegible] hill, jun. in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off [illegible]tock with a kind of a dot. The owner may [illegible] gain on proving property and pay[illegible]

STOPT by the subscriber, a gold mourn[illegible]ing with black enamel and a Latin motto. Whoever own[illegible]e same is desired to apply to

WILLIAM FARIS.

August 16, 1776.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the said county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds of a tract of land called Swan-Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north side of Severn river, and also the bounds of any other lands on which the same may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the said tracts of land on Tuesday the first day of October next ensuing, in order to execute the said commission; and all persons interested are then and there desired to atte[illegible]

ROBERT COUDEN,
JOSEPH MERRIKEN,
STEPHEN BOONE.

August 26, 1776.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash,

THE remaining part of the deceased's estate; consisting of some household furniture, live stock, and a number of other things that may be necessary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be seen and bought cheap by applying to the subscriber. And if the above things should not be sold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be exposed to public sale.

w6 JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

All persons who are indebted to the above estate, or to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as soon as possible, as he intends moving some distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentlemen, to enable him to settle up the above estate on or before that time.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Charles county, Maryland, August 20, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th instant, two indented Irish servants, viz. THOMAS CULLEMBINE, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, has short black hair, black eyes, is very fluent in his language, and has a remarkable scar on his left arm by the bite of a horse, being an ostler by trade: he had on and took with him a red coat, a striped country cloth jacket, one new cotton and several old white shirts. PAUL MOORE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet high, has short black hair, and is about 26 years of age: he had on and took with him, one new cotton and several old white shirts, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of washed ditto, a white shalloon coat and blue jacket. It is probable they may change their names and part of their cloaths, and likewise forge passes, as they have since their elopement borrowed pen, ink and paper, as they passed by Piscataway. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward for both, or thirty shillings for either, besides what the law allows.

3w HENRY SMITH.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling cash or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA's DESIRE, situated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleasant, containg 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling house with two brick chimnies, and garden paled in; together with a kitchen, milk house, two 50 feet tobacco houses, corn house, stables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of sale. At the same time will be offered for sale some stock and plantation utensils. Should the purchaser incline to enlarge this tract, he may probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Stewart's. Time will be allowed for payment.

w4 JOSEPH WARD.

THE pleasant and valuable plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, laying at the mouth of Smith's creek on Patowmack river and lower end of St. Mary's county, very convenient for fish, oysters, and wild fowls; the soil inferior to none for farming or planting. The plantation contains about two hundred acres, under a good fence, on which there is a good dwelling house three rooms below and two rooms above stairs, with other convenient out-houses, all which will be rented, with the plantation utensils, on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber on the [illegible]es.

Aug. 20, 177[illegible] GEORGE COOK.

Hooe's ferry, Aug. 14, 1776.

MRS. YOU[illegible] being so unfortunate as to lose her boats, I will send over my boats for any passengers crossing to Virginia, who will hoist the flag or make [illegible]oak at the usual place.

3w GERARD HOOE.

Calvert county, Jan. 2, 1776.

TAKEN up and decently buried the two following persons, lost from an oister boat stove at her anchor, supposed to belong [illegible] York river in Virginia; one a youth about 5 feet high, well set, short black hair: had on a white country cotton shirt, ditto stockings, and short green jacket. The other about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, and to appearance about 25 years of age, with long black hair and large whiskers: had on a claret coloured bath coating surtout, brown close bodied coat, one crimson coloured plush jacket, one green everlasting ditto white linen shirt, black everlasting breeches, and coarse yarn stockings, a silver broach set with stone in his bosom, and a silver watch in his pocket. By some papers found with him, among which was a recommendation from James Carter, his name is thought to be Willoughby Jordan. Their friends, if any, are desired to take the above effects away and pay charges, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs, by

FRISBY FREELAND, coroner.

Annapo[illegible]ug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

[illegible] JAMES MAWE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of slaves, or freemen labourers, for the purpose of carrying on a cannon foundery, at Antietam furnace in Frederick county. Good encouragement will be given by

w4 DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS.

August 14, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro fellow named GEORGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a dent in the lower part of his left cheek, occasioned by a bile. Whoever will bring him to Mr. William Saunders's, near the mouth of South river, shall have [illegible] dollars reward.

THOMAS WALKER.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to bring all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried; if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,
Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUST[illegible]BERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

July 25, 1776.

TO be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, [illegible]napolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought ho[illegible]

tf ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Port Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket [illegible] brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, [illegible]ad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the [illegible] reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

June 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward: for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

tf JOSEPH DUVALL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.